RECITALS AND REMINISCENCES.

Stories Eminently Worth Telling of Experiences and Adventures considered reprehensible, but exceedingly dangerous in the face of the Fort in the Great National Struggle.

fease Written by Several Comrades.

received by The National Tribune concerning Comrade G. O. King's version and Lieuts. Cowan, Ferguson and other versions of that combat that have been published. Serg't H. C. Lambert writes from Marcellus Mich to say that be at Tebbs Bend, July 4, 1863, and other recall. from Marcellus, Mich., to say that he was in that fight.

"I shall quote from regimental his- fight from Burnside, Ky., as follows: "Since the publication of my article also in the fight," he says. "Col. Moore had 200 men of the 25th Mich., and no more. We had no artillery, but trusted to our good Enfield rifles. We did not leave the battlefield until the next day, July 5, and there was no bridge across the river at that place, it having been burned by Morgan on a previous raid. Neither did we occupy the stockade, as that the had been burned by Morgan on a previous raid. Neither did we occupy the stockade, as that the had been burned by Morgan on a previous raid. Neither did we occupy the stockade, as that the had been burned by Morgan on a previous raid. Neither did we occupy the stockade, as that the had been burned by Morgan on a previous raid. Neither did we occupy the stockade, as the true had been burned by Morgan on a previous raid. Neither did we occupy the stockade, as that the had been burned by Morgan on a previous raid. Neither did we occupy the stockade, as that the had been burned by Morgan on a previous raid. Neither did we occupy the stockade, as the true had been burned by Morgan on a previous raid. Neither did we occupy the stockade, as the true had been burned by Morgan on the river at that place, it having been as if I would have to surrender: both Yanks and Johnnies, and it does the the same time. Our company was known as Zouaves. We were feel the gash in the 25th, and heard the din of battle with at Bull Run. We learned of Pope's failure at the same time. Our company was known as Zouaves. We were ordered to make the gash in the 25th, and heard the din of battle with at Bull Run. We learned of Pope's failure at the same time. Our company was known as Zouaves. We were ordered to make the gash in the gas tory written by Lieut. Travis, who was

gan did not cross the river at that error. place, but at a point about 12 miles up

day he might consider the demand. But Accounts of Col. Moore's Gallant Deis a gallant man, and we would mark such a man for promotion. We los Several communications have been heavily. Among the killed, as usual, of Col. Moore's fight with John Morgan Lieutenants, whose names I cannot now

that, too, had been burned on Morgan's cerning the battle was obtained mostly from a man who claimed to have been the unincumbered. "We gave Morgan battle nearly a close by during the fight, and I believed mile south of the burnt bridge. Mor-

"I received a letter some time since



"WE WERE ORDERED TO FIRE ON THE ARTILLERY GUNNERS.

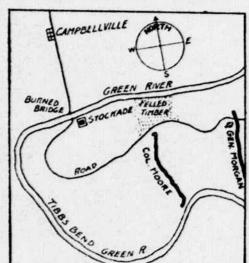
'Headquarters, Morgan's Division, in

mediate and unconditional surrender of bert says he lost 29 killed and woundthe entire force under your command, ed. together with the stockade.

the Fourth of July he could not entertain the proposition. The Confederates had made a breach in our little works THE COLORED TROOPS AT THE

"Col. Moore returned to our lines and told the men what they might expect, and ordered them to fire upon the artillery gunners, which they did, killing 18 men at the first volley, and not another shell was fired, the artillery them, and they only fired three shots.

"It was our first battle, and we did not know when we were whipped. The me. rebs did all the yelling, while we kept mum, only speaking with our rifles. The



THE FIGHT AT TEBBS BEND.

at about 8 o'clock, and the rebs were completely whipped.

They came with a second flag of truce, and requested the privilege of I cannot recall one who acted as though Aug. 16 to Sept. 21, 1861, to serve three to charge down, where we now lay in burying their dead. The Colonel replied that he would deliver their dead outside of our lines; but they did not wait to bury them, but left the remains there was as large immunity from the line of the repels to charge down, where we now lay in line to oppose them. We were in an line to oppose them. wait to bury them, but left the remains there was as large immunity from the where we had deposited them, and we cursed drink habit in my regiment as the was succeeded by Col. Mark Finni-were preparing to charge on it left as the was succeeded by Col. Mark Finni-were preparing to charge on it left as the was succeeded by Col. Mark Finni-were preparing to charge on it left as the was succeeded by Col. Mark Finni-were preparing to charge on it left as the was succeeded by Col. Mark Finni-were preparing to charge on it left as the was succeeded by Col. Mark Finni-were preparing to charge on it left as the was succeeded by Col. Mark Finni-were preparing to charge on it left as the was succeeded by Col. Mark Finni-were preparing to charge on it left as the was succeeded by Col. Mark Finni-were preparing to charge on it left as the was succeeded by Col. Mark Finni-were preparing to charge on it left as the was succeeded by Col. Mark Finni-were preparing to charge on it left as the was succeeded by Col. Mark Finni-were preparing to charge on it left as the was succeeded by Col. Mark Finni-were preparing to charge on it left as the was succeeded by Col. Mark Finni-were preparing to charge on it left as the was succeeded by Col. Mark Finni-were preparing to charge on it left as the was succeeded by Col. Mark Finni-were preparing to charge on it left as the was succeeded by Col. Mark Finni-were preparing to charge on it left as the was succeeded by Col. Mark Finni-were preparing to charge on it left as the was succeeded by Col. Mark Finni-were preparing to charge on it left as the was succeeded by Col. Mark Finni-were preparing to charge on it left as the was succeeded by Col. Mark Finni-were prepared to the was succeeded by Col. Mark Finni-were prepared to the was succeeded by Col. Mark Finni-were prepared to the was succeeded by Col. Mark Finni-were prepared to the was succeeded by Col. buried them in the evening."

journal:

We had 29 killed and from H. C. Lambert, of the 25th Ohio wounded, I being one of the wounded. who was in the battle, and ought to veteranized, in December, 1864, we Morgan acknowledged a loss of 275 know the truth. (The letter is given both re-enlisted, and were both diskilled and wounded. We buried 40 in above, this communication.) Comrade front of our lines. I quote Morgan's King says that Morgan had 'to seek demand for our surrender from the another crossing.' Comrade Lambert says Morgan crossed 'about 12 miles each. My father, John Peasley, served above the bridge.' Lieut. Hawkins, of the Field in Front of Green River Morgan's command, says they crossed below the bridge. Comrade J. T. Rus-"To the Officer Commanding Federal sell says Morgan 'crossed the river four or five miles below the bridge, at Lem-

"Comrade Russell also says he 'I am very respectfully, sir, John the 13th Ky, there a few days after the H. Morgan, Commanding Division Cav., son to Col. Wetherford. Now, in fact, Wetherford was not there. He was in front of our lines, and gave his answer camp near Lebanon. They were only ront of our lines, and gave his answer parts of two companies, under Maj. verbally to this demand, that as it was the Fourth of July he could not enteriment.

Absolutely No Drunkenness Among the

to indorse what my friend, Capt. Haring withdrawn from the field. We per Wilson, 23d U. S. C. T., says in rehad no artillery, but the character of ply to Peter D. Miller, 51st Pa., who the ground was such that the rebels had alleged that the officers of the colored to plant their guns within musket range troops at the Mine were generally before they could bring it into effective drunk. This is a statement unwarrantaction. That made it too warm for ed by facts. I happened to be the last Captain who went into that terrible "The rebel Gen. Basil Duke said that engagement. Cos. A and I formed the if we had occupied the stockade they first battalion of the right of the regicould easily have shelled us out. But ment, and my regiment, the 19th U. S. Col. Moore did not think enough of C. T., formed the right of both brigade such pens to repair them, but engaged and division. It is well known the colthe enemy in the open. The battle con- ored division went into the action "left tinued about four hours. The rebs in front." As I approached the opencharged us eight times unsuccessfully ing, or rather exit from the fort, Maj. and retired, leaving us masters of the Gen. Ferrero ran from a bomb-proof to where I was leading my company. "Halt your company," he called to e. "What company is this?"

"Co. I," was my reply.

Capt. Knorr replied, "Here, General." "Captain of Co. A, hold your men for provost duty," commanded Gen. Ferrero. Then turning to me ne added:

"Now, Captain, forward. God bless

regiment—yet at the reorganization of ilies, and every Sunday eve a minister close enough to hears the words, but spot of Jackson, his slayer, by Corp'l the regiment I found that I commanded. As to the 23d, my recollection is
that Capt. Geo. D. Moore was the only

The commandincom

Colonel ordered us to keep still, because all present. I saw them pass into the Who? Grant, Meade and Burnside were he said if we should cheer it would ex- fort to the left as we approached our pose our weakness. The fight was over lines by the covered way. But Broth-

erals of our Army, as well as some of our best statesmen.

those who dared to take a commission at a time when to do so was not only Pillow Massacre. Let me add that lost my right arm while in the colored service, for which Uncle Sam gives me \$40 per month. And as I had the nonor of heading the Prohibition electoral ticket, I still pass for a very sober

SECOND BULL RUN.

Editor National Tribune: I have the letters I sent home from the front giv-Were ordered to move, and marched through through through through through through the troops that had been commanded Ky. Cav., writes concerning the same when we reached Vienna Station. We by McDowell, Hunter, Sigel and Shields, made some important movements on and when he arrived and took com-"Since the publication of my article the 25th, and heard the din of battle mand of the troops Lee had finished

in a heap in the rear, and I was ap- day! Only about one-third of the army pointed as one of the guards to keep made the home-base. The writer was watch over them. But in a short time always in those days pretty good on came towards us. The Sergeant or the best man in the regiment. Only of knapsacks and then go in search of east side of the Chickahominy Riverour regiment. Night was fast coming about 2 o'clock a. m. Of 550 men of on, and the rain fell in torrents and our regiment only 150 stacked arms in the thunder and lightning was the most line with the colors. I was Acting Color

severe I have ever experienced. While in the town of Centerville I of the road, while ambulances, artillery and wagon trains were doing their best usy. When we finally arrived at Fortto get through. Being mixed in with all these vehicles, I was forced to straddle the hub of one of the wheels of a cannon, as it came so close to me I could not get out of the way. By doing to report to Gen. Pope, who was then this acrobatic act I believe I saved myself from serious injury. I was off the Bull Run, from where we landed, in hub in a moment, however, and seeing about one day's easy march. Instead a horse about to run over me, I gave the animal a smack on its snoot, and as the horse drew back I darted beneath the beast and finally reached a house by the roadside that was filled with wounded men. "Look out for my wound," was the cry I heard on all menced detaching first one corps, then sides. All the space in the building was occupied, but I managed to crawl in. I should be glad to shake hands with some comrade who was in that house at Centerville on that memorable night who was spared by the Grand Com-

We should be proud of our great and glorious country and the dear old Flag. We should be glad, too, that some of the men who fought against the flag, and their sons, helped to protect it in Cuba and the Philippines. What a brotherhood this country has to defend it. The old soldiers feel a deep interest in The National Tribune. It has always stood by us in the matter of pensions and in other ways. When we are dead and gone our sons will be interested in keeping The National Tribune a-going.—Edwip Bookmyer, Sr., Co. I, 12th Pa. Cav., Philadelphia.

poast of being the youngest soldier in the war of the rebellion, but I do boast of being not only a veteran, but I am entered the service of my country at Camp Colfax, Laporte, Ind., Aug. 9, 1861, as Musician of Co. C, 9th Ind., and my father's brother enlisted in the same company, and when the regiment charged with the regiment at Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 19, 1865, having served four years, two months and 10 days three years in the 74th Ind.

Boys, what is the matter with you? never see anything in The National Tribune from you. Write, boys, for we "'Sir: In the name of the Confederon's Bend.' Comrade Russell says Col. have been a subscriber for The Naate States of America, I demand an imMoore lost one killed. Comrade Lamtional Tribune for years, and don't know how I could get along without it. I am in favor of a straight \$12 service pension to be added to the disability pension already allowed to all soldiers. If Drummer James O'Brien is living, I should like to hear from him.—Chas. Peasley, Co. C, 9th Ind., Gowen, Mich.

A Voice From Texas.

Editor National Tribune: As all the boys are sending in something for our valuable paper, please allow me to answer some of them in regard to the re-turn of the rebel flags. It looks to me as though the men who are making all listen to a man who wants an office, and let him tell them how disloyal the Southern man is, and how he should be called a traitor, a rebel, etc. But come South, be a good, law-abiding citizen, and you will find how badly you have been misled. I came to Texas in 1870 from the good old loyal State of Kentucky; also brought with me an honor-Army. I was a member of Co. L. 5th Ky. Cav., and was discharged at Lexington, N. C., having followed Joe Johnston from Kentucky to North Carolina; was in Kilpatrick's famous division; have married since I came to Texas, and married a daughter of a fallen Southern hero. Though no children were ever born to me, I have raised four of whom I am not ashamed. I Corps appeared in sight, coming down the straight Republican ticket, and can say I have as few enemies as any man I know of. When Congress in its wisdom saw proper to return the rebel in worshiping them, could we deny them that little pleasure that we would back and saw him run into the bomb- take ourselves? No. I will give an proof. He never left our works. Of instance where you can see how an old Longstreet, had Porter so wished, after course, the time intervening gave the Confed. has forgotten the war and its Longstreet, had Porter so wished, after course, the time intervening gave the rebs time to reload, and the voiley my company received decimated its ranks considerably. My First Lieutenant, William A. Mix, went to Salisbury. My Second Lieutenant, Pennell, was killed outright on the field.

I happened to be the sixth Captain I happened to be the sixth Captain I line—ninth from the head of the line—ninth from the head of the line and the respectively. The formed upon him, and brought back to Boyd, and is attended to every day and in line—ninth from the head of the line and their famour Lord and Savior said peace in earth, Tragedy, did I say? Yes, charity says good will toward all men.-John W. ragedy. Some one had blundered, Ratliff, Co. L, 5th Ky. Cav., Boyd, Tex.

Editor National Tribune: Please pub-

SECOND BULLIRUN.

For one I am proud that I was of Porter's Fallure to Stop Longatreet's Advance in the Morning and the Desperate Fighting.

Editor National Tribune: Anoted with good deal of satisfaction the exception you took t othe figures and statements made by Swinton in his write-up of the operations of the Army of the Potomac. As I served all of my time in that army, I think I sought to know something about what it accomplished, especially the corps, division, brigade and regiment to which I belonged. I will take as a criterion Swinton's statewill take as a criterion Swiaton's state-ment of the second battle of Bull Run; and only as to the part the Fifth Corps took in that battle. As I could not see what the other corps did, I will tell only of the part that corps took in that to make the east side of the Chickahominy River the first day-a distance The knapsacks were therefore piled of 40 miles! And that on a hot August the rebs made a flank movement and foot. I was able to keep up with distant. dered us to apply a match to the pile about five of my company reached the Sergeant then. The rest of the army came straggling into camp up till 12 was instructed to keep in the middle o'clock next day, and we had to take

Gen. Porter was two days marching 25 miles. Right there and then commenced Porter's dilatory tactics, which continued through the whole battle of second Bull Run, as then President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton comanother, sending them to Pope's assistance at Bull Run, till, finally, the larger part of McClellan's army had been taken from him and sent to Pope. That caused McClellan's officers to be jealous of Pope, because he had come from a victorious career in the West, as they thought, to supersede McClel-lan—as he no doubt would have done had he won the second battle of Bull Run. Then commenced the work of McClellan's officers to beat Pope, which their actions, combined with those of McDowell and others, did. Had Pope possessed the mettle of Sheridan, Porter and some others would have been re-lieved of their commands and sent to

coming over Bull Run Mountain to the assistance of Stonewall Jackson, who was hard pressed by Hooker, Kearny, Richards and Stevens. Jackson was sending numerous couriers to Lee, to hurry up reinforceeran and a grandson of a veteran. I ments, as he could not hold out much longer, as both his troops and ammunition were nearly exhausted. Two of arrived at the point to which he was crdered, at which he was to hold Longstreet in check, about 2 o'clock a. m. we were then ordered to lie on our arms execution, it would, doubtless, be of missing, to 196; more than half that until daylight. The sun was an hour high when I awoke. When I got up and took in our location I found that had a record as good as the best. I we were in a field, in full view of Bull

glasses could see a wagon road leading

and, as near as I could judge, about a

quarter of a mile from it. There was another road that crossed that one at against the rebellion. Indeed, the solright angles—the one we came up on. Before we had lain down an order came from corps headquarters that we must not fire a shot, as the General did not wish to bring on an engagement at that point. Now, in the name of all the great gods of war and the National Congress, how were we going to execute Gen. Pope's order to intercept Longstreet and hold his corps if we did wig (removing it as he spoke). not fire? Now, as I have said, there this noise are those who live in the was another road at right angles with North, and don't know the condition of the one that Longstreet's Corps was on, things in the South. They continue to and on that Porter could have placed his corps; and as we were there some eight or nine hours before the arrival or Longstreet, we had ample time to take down a rail fence that was there, and transform it into good temporary treastworks, and the corps could have given Longstreet the grandest reception of his life. There was no reason in the world why we could not have held able discharge from the United States him there in check until Hooker and Kearny had completely used Jackson up. At that time the Fifth Corps was considered the largest and best corps in the Army of the Potomac, and at that

time they were in excellent trim to put up a good and successful fight. But we stood there in line of battle, our line parallel with the road that Longstreet was coming on, and at about have lived here in Wise County for the the mountain at a double-quick—and they passed us on the run, and Porter never fired a shot at them! Never made a move to intercept or check them! And Porter there lost the best chance flags, and the old boys see a pleasure the enemy, and to assist Pope in winning a victory instead of suffering de-

down, and then ordered him to take position on his (Pope's) right, and see if he could do any fighting there under his (Pope's) eyes. Well, we went into line Down where the Patriot Army near on Pope's extreme right. We took position at the edge of an open wooded tract, and in front was an open field Gallant Ellsworth died. lish a sketch of the 7th Wis. in The some 300 or 400 yards wide, and beer Miller says "the colored officers National Tribune, and oblige—Dennis yond that was another field, on a side whom we met were drunk." Now, I Burley, Middlebury Center, Pa. bill, and on top of that hill were the met quite a number of the officers, and The 7th Wis. was organized from rebels, forming line of battle, preparing And was first to fall. there was in any regiment in the service.

This is from Lieut.-Col. Ailston's ice.

As for myself and three-fourths of my brother officers, they were absolute
The correct command. How many by testetalors. I have been in the service of Colonel. The correct control of the road, forming good breastwork. We tore down a rail fence, and piled the rails on the bank of the road, forming good breastwork. Speed we on through town and city, son, who was mustered out with the road, forming good breastwork. We tore down a rail fence, and piled the rails on the bank of the road, forming good breastwork. Then we were pretty good breastwork. Speed we on through town and city, son, who was mustered out with the road, forming good breastwork. Then we were pretty good breastwork. Then we were pretty good breastwork. Speed we on through town and city, which have been a rail fence, and piled the rails on the bank of the road, forming good breastwork. Then we were pretty good breastwork. Then we were pretty good breastwork. The road for wealth or fame, a rail fence, and piled the rails on the bank of the road, forming good breastwork. Then we were pretty good breastwork. The road for wealth or fame, a rail fence, and piled the rails on the bank of the road, forming good breastwork. Then we were pretty good breastwork. Speed we on through town and city, a road for road to our entire command. How many by teetotalers. I have kept in touch who arose this morning so full of hope with them since the war, and know expiration of their term of service, and remark that the corps of rebels prepar-

shoulder shift, three lines deep, numbering about 15,000 or 18,000, as near as we could guess—and we had a good copportunity to judge. As they came down the hill toward us we could almost count regiments and brigades, and we therefore could give a pretty fair estimate of their numbers. On they came, in splendid order, down the hill, and started across the level field. When they came within about 300 yards they shooters were armed with Sharp's breech-loading rifles, self-cappers, so that there was not much to do but to Cleveland (O.) Leader, Nov. 28, 1865, ram in the cartridges, pull back the the day our regiment was discharged hammer and pull the trigger. It were Survivors of the regiment would be glad idle for me to say that the Berdan boys to find it in The National Tribune, and worked those breech-loading rifles tor all they were worth then. They were "onto their job." We repulsed them they first, second and third time they tried to drive us out of our position. They never drove the old Fifth Corps an inch that day, and when we left the field, about sundown, we left in as good order as though we were going to a dress parade. If any of the other corps left the field under a hurry order from the rebels I did not see them. When we left that position we marched jast the large stone house that our Surgeons took possession of and used as a field hospital. There our corps halted, and we stood there for an hour, then resumed our march, and when we struck the Bristow and Centerville wagon road we found it blocked up with wagons and ambulances. We had to wait to let the trains get out of the way, and it was midnight before we reached Centerville Heights, some four miles

I write all this to show as fully as I can tell it the exact operations and the real part the Fifth Corps took in the second battle of Bull Run. It will be remembered by those who have read the history of the seven days' fight before Richmond, in 1862, under McClellan, that the Fifth Corps, unaided, repulsed Stonewall Jackson with nearly 80,000 men, at Gaines's Mill, and at night fell back across the Chickahominy River. A corps that could stand off such odds as that isn't a corps to take fright and leave the field in a hurry. There is a good deal more I could write about the maneuvers of the offi-

cers of the Fifth Corps at that battle. It is a patent fact that when the officers of the Army of the Potomac saw President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton detaching corps after corps and sending them to the command of Pope, they became jealous of Pope. Had Porter, when he was sent to the left to intercept ongstreet, fought him there, as he did n the afternoon, there would have been different tale told of second Bull Run. believe that on the start Pope had the best of the fight, and had Porter carried out Pope's order Pope would have whipped Lee's army in detail. I would ike other comrades who belonged to other corps to write and tell their stories of the part their respective corps took in that battle.—E. A. Wilson, Color Bearer, Berdan's 1st Sharpshooters, at Second Bull Run, Warwick, Okla.

"The Song-Selling Spy."

Editor National Tribune: To the inilieved of their commands and sent to the rear in arrest, like Warren at Five the many little incidents narrated in arrest, which to those familiar with cavalry tactics must be praise Forks. When Porter arrived with his The National Tribune. In your issue beyond comparison. Fifth Corps, late on the night of the of July 13, Comrade L. E. Porter, of "The story of that Summer's cam-Fifth Corps, late on the night of the second day after leaving the camp near l'almouth, he was ordered to go some three miles to the left of Pope's line three miles three member well seeing this man and of hearing him sing in the camp of the of June, having marched 100 miles in Army of the Cumberland, at Murfrees- 48 hours without rest, and almost withbefore that he had been executed as a spy. At one time after his visit to our Fiercely and stubbornly, man to man, camp we heard a rumor to the effect saber against bayonet, carbine against that the man was a spy; and, indeed, musket, they struggled; and with no those couriers were captured by Pope's many of the soldiers in camp at the generalship but the obstinate bravery time pronounced him such; but as the of its men and officers; no strategy but vealed the perilous position Jackson hastily-formed judgment of soldiers the relistless logic of hard knocks and and the camp rumors were the most steady valor the day was won for Freeing Longstreet. Porter, with his corps, arrived at the point to which he was knew the facts about the singer. If the 12th Ohio Cav. in this action and the editor of The National Tribune, or that at Cynthiana which immediately some other writer, could give the cor- followed, may be known by its losses, The corps formed line of battle, and rect history of this spy, his trial and which amounted in killed, wounded and

much interest to many. Lock, when he visited our camp in ing; but he was accompanied by a man Run Mountain; and those who had field in the uniform of a Federal soldier, whom he introduced as an acquaintdown the mountain. I saw that our ance from one of the regiments in line was formed parallel with that road. Rosecrans's army.

Lock professed great devotion to the Union cause, and as strongly protested diers thought he "protested too much," which was the reason why they were so ready to pronounce him a spy; but we never heard of his arrest.

At one place in the little speech he backs" he said he put them under his I remember snatches of one of the songs he sung to this day. One verse ran like this:

The Merrimac all clad in steel Would make the Yankees wonder; She'd crush their forts and sink their And belch perpetual thunder; But just as all her rebel crew

Grew jubilant, defient,

There came a Yankee cheese-box craft, And whipped the mail-clad giant." He had recently added a verse to the song concerning the battle of Stone River, which had been fought but a

few weeks before. It ran thus: 'At Murfreesboro, full of fight, Old Bragg drew up his forces To make a meal of Western boys, And gobble them by courses; But when he found "Old Rosey" there His appetite forsook him; The Dutchman might be good to eat;

more of the man's fate from those who are informed.-Dr. J. L. Puckett, Co. E, 40th Ind., Kokomo, Ind.

But he could not catch and cook

Ellsworth's Avengers, 44th N. Y. (Tune, "Annie Lyle.") Potomac's side Guards the glorious cause of freedom Brave was the youthful chieftain. At his country's call

Chorus-Strike, freemen, for the Union, On Columbia's shore.

Entering the traitor city with his sol-

See him bear it down the landing, past

the traitor's door;
Hear him groan, oh, God, they've shot him—

How Deaf People Ellsworth is no more. Chorus-Strike, etc.

First to fall, thou, youthful martyr, Hapless was thy fate; Hasten we as thy avengers From thy native State. Chorus-Strike, etc.

THE 12TH OHIO CAV.

Contemporaneous Account of the Return of This Gallant Regiment to the State. Editor National Tribune: Herewith inclose an article clipped from the

The 12th Ohio Cav.

"With the discharge of this regiment which takes place today, the last contribution of Ohio to the cavalry arm of the service will cease to exist. "Like every other regiment, it has history, separate and distinct—a story earned with its own sabers and written in its own blood. To those who have shared its perils and triumphs, as well as to those who have had friends in its ranks, a more extended sketch of its organization and history than has hereofore been published will be interest-

"The 12th Cavalry was organized in the Autumn of 1863, and was a direct result of the raid of John Morgan during the previous Summer. That daring foray awakened the people of Ohio to a sense of their defenseless condition, and as an immunity against similar calamities in future the 12th was ordered to be raised.

"Few, however, among its members believed or wished that its field of operation would be confined to mere State defence. In fact, the regiment had not been armed before petitions were in circulation among the officers and men, praying that it might be transferred to field of active duty. As may be easily conceived, such a spirit was not long in being gratified.

"Early in the Spring of '64, the reg-iment having passed the Winter on duty at Camp Chase and Johnson's Island, was consolidated at Camp Dennison, whence it was ordered, about the last of March, to report to Gen. Sherman at Nashville. Its condition at this time was magnificent. Twelve hundred men, many of them veterans of two or three years' service, fully armed, equipped, drilled, and mounted, and in a state of discipline almost perfect. Passing through Louisville, the fine appearance of the regiment attracted the attention of Gen. Burbridge, who commanded, at that time, the Department of Kentucky, who immediately be-sought Gen. Sherman in person for permission to retain the 12th in his command. This being granted, the regiment was sent to Lexington and entered at once upon an active part of the most difficult task of protecting the State from guerrillas. It may be mentioned here that so perfect was the discipline of the regiment that the march from Louisville to Lexington was accomplished without the sacrifice of a

"Upon a dull, rainy morning, the 9th to Atlanta and the march to the sea. boro, Tenn., just after the battle of out food, the 12th Cav. dashed, at the River; but I had never heard head of a division, upon the veterans of the entire division.

"Thenceforward nothing in the an the Spring of 1863, wore citizen's cloth- nals of the regiment attracts especial notice, until September, when it was ordered to Mount Sterling to participate in the disastrous Saltville raid. "The failure of that expedition was inevitable from its inception. The troops marched, fought, and suffered patiently, and failed only because success was impossible.

"Again the task was attempted, however, in the dead of Winter, but this time upon a more feasible plan and under a different leadership. The troops of Gen. Burbridge, having made to us he told of being captured crossed the mountains into Tennessee, by the rebels some time before that, and having joined those of Gen. Stonethe rich valleys of West Virginia. Few more splendid and complete. The De partment of Gen. Breckinridge was at

one blow swept away. "Returning from this raid through the mountains of Virginia and Kentucky without food, on foot, shoeless bridge suffered all that humanity could endure and live. In those dreary mountains in the last dark days of December, that little notorious but suffering army gave to history another Valley Forge and to the record of human endurance a graphic page. Transferred at length in February, 1865, to the Department of East Tennessee, the regiment girded its loins for the last great strenuous raid-one of the crushing simultaneous blows beneath which the

Confederacy yielded up its life. "Through North Carolina into Virginia, tearing up leagues of the Tennessee Railroad just as Gen. Lee was turning his eye toward it as a path of scape for his army, thence down again into the Carolinas, capturing Salisbury with its prison and garrison, destroying the last railroads by which escape from Virginia was possible; then sweeping in pursuit of the rebel President through South Carolina and Georgia and finally returning after 78 days of marching, fighting and foraging, they find the war over, the dark nightmare of rebellion past, and their part in the great work nobly and honorably done There is no feature of our recent trou ble more gratifying to us as a people than the happy eagerness with which our veterans return to the quiet ways of peace—the readiness with which the soldier is merged again into the citizen. Nothing should make us prouder of ourselves than the fact that we are not a military people, but one which, if a April, 1865.—Robert Blackburn, Co. H, war is forced upon us, can leave our fields and desks and bear ourselves in the fight as becomes freemen, and this being done, return to our civil pursuits "To-day Ohio welcomes the

Cav. to its thousand homes! And places its tattered standard amid her proud wreath of battle flags, a priceless egacy forever!'

Editor National Tribune: I see the

Jones brothers claim they can go the fort. Manchesters one point better on com-Strike, freemen, for the Union, bined ages. We can go the Jones Cav., and lost a leg in the charge. While remains in arms a traitor

Maj. Hill was in command of the Cav., and lost a leg in the charge. Capt. Samuel Ferrier, Co. A, 2d aged 69 years; H. L. McCormick, aged Cav., was the first to enter the for bined ages, 321 years. As to service: J. H. McCormick en- pillow.

listed July 25, 1861; mustered out Sept. I enlisted April 18, '61, for three 6, 1864. H. L. McCormick enlisted months, in Co. A, 9th Ind.; re-enlisted

are Made to Hear

Sound Magnifiers Invented by a Kentuckian.

Invisible, When Worn, but Act Like Eve-Glasses.

Ever see a pair of Sound Magnifiers? They are so soft in the ears one can't tell they

weak hearing what spectacles are to weak sight.

Because, they are sound-magnifiers, just as glasses are sight-magnifiers.

They rest the Ear Nerves by taking the strain off them—the strain of trying to hear dim sounds. They can be put into the ears, or taken out, in a minute, just as comfortably as spectacles can be put on and off.

And, they can be worn for weeks at a time, because they are ventilated, and so soft in the ear holes they are not felt even when the head rests on the pillow. They also pro-

The principal of thee little telephones is to make it reak ear from strai from working a strained wrist of from working.

Wilson's Ear Drums reet the Ear Wilson's Ear Drums reet the Ear
Berves by making the sounds londer,
so it is easy to understand without
trying and straining. They make
Deaf people cheerful and comfortable, because such
people can talk with their friends without the friends
having to shout back at them. They can hear without straining. It is the straining that puts such a
queer, anxious look on the face of a deaf person-

Wilson's Ear Drums make all the sound strike hard on the center of the human ear drum, instead of spreading it weakly all over the surface. It thus makes the center of the human ear drum vibrate ten times as much as if the same sound struck the whole drum head. It is this vibration of the ear drum tha carries sound to the hearing Nerves. When we make the drum vibrate ten times as much we make the

nderstand.

Deafness, from any cause, ear-ache, buzzing cless in the head, raw and running ears, broken ear-drums, and other ear troubles, are relieved and cured by the use of these comfortable little ear-resters and sound-magnifiers. A sensible book, about Deafness, tells how they are made, and has printed in it letters from hundreds

are made, and has printed in it letters from hundreds of people who are using them.

Clergymen, Lawyers, Physicians, Telegraph Operators. Trainmen, Workers in Boiler Shops and Foundries—four hundred people of all ranks who were Deaf, tell their experience in this free book. They tell how their hearing was brought back to them almost instantly, by the proper use of Wilson's Ear Drums.

Some of these very people may live near you, and be well known to you. What they have to say is mighty strong proof. This book has been the means of relieving thousands of Deaf people. It will be mailed free to you if you merely write a post card for it today. Don't put off getting back your hearing. Write now, while you think of it. Get the free book of proof. Write for it today to The Wilson 54 Todd Building, Louisville. Kv.

tains, Stone River and on the advance have been greatly interested in the campaign in Missouri and the one on the advance to Corinth, as I was with the Fifteenth Corps .- J. H. Mc-Cormick, Sergeant, Co. A, 40th Ill., and Captain, Co. E, 148th Ohio, Ray, O.

MAJ, WARNER FOR PRESIDENT.

Kansas Veteran Sounds a Bugle Call for Him.

Editor National Tribune: They are tarting a strong boom in Missouri for Maj. William Warner, U. S. Senator, for the Republican nomination for President. This is a boom that all veterans of the civil war should push. If ve ever intend again to seat a veteran in the Presidential chair now is the opportunity, and Maj. Warner is unquestionably the man. The time has come when the veterans that are still able to work want recognition. The time for fulsome praise has passed. It don't furnish bread and butter. With Maj. Warner at the helm of this Government comrades would at least get some fourth-class post offices and rural mail routes, something they don't get now in this part of the country. The present Administration will not indorse boom, but it won't subside on that account, if the full force of the comrades, through their friends, keep it up. The present Executive has done well in and to conceal from them his "green- man, made a combined descent upon many things, but has not recognized old soldiers to any perceptible extent. successes during the war have been He evidently thinks that they are too old for service, and should now take a back seat. If Maj. Warner gets in the Presidential chair we will show the country that some of us are still as we were in the '60's-some account, age notwithstanding. Prominent Republicand half naked, the troops of Gen. Bur- ans in and out of the Grand Army have formed large Warner clubs in St. Joseph and Kansas City, Mo. Everybody joining. Let comrades all over the United States take this matter up and push it, and I believe many of us will live to see a veteran of the civil war in the White House .- H. M. Kenderdine,

Major, 17th Iowa, Elwood, Kan. The Capture of Spanish Fort.

Editor National Tribune: F. A. Bird. Co. B, 20th Wis., in his article, Aug. 31, 1905, as to the capture of Spanish Fort, is in error as to Col. Bertram. The fort was taken.

Series 1, volume 49, page 293: Headquarters Military Division, West "April 9, 1865; 9 a. m. Maj.-Gen. Halleck, Chief of Staff:

"Spanish Fort and its defences were captured last night. "E. R. S. Canby, Major-General."

Headquarters Sixteenth Corps, April Mai.-Gen. Granger: "I have possession of Spanish Fort, and have relieved you from the necessity of taking any portion of it.

"A. J. Smith, Major-General." Page 296, same volume. Col. J. L. Geddes, 8th Iowa Inf. Brigade, Third Division, Third teenth Corps, led the brigade that captured the fort at about midnight, 8th

89th Ind., Decatur, Ind.

Editor National Tribune: In the issues of July 6 and July 27 I see that James Cromble, Co. M, 7th Ky. Cav., and Benj. Urton, Co. B, 7th Ky. Cav., are telling their story about the cap-ture of Fort Tyler and the killing of

Gen. Tyler and the capturing of the The 2d Ind. Cav. and the 1st Wis. were the only troops that charged the

Maj. Hill was in command of the 2d Capt. Samuel Ferrier, Co. A, 2d Ind. 67 years; E. J. McCormick, aged 64 ordered the flagstaff cut down, and years; P. J. McCormick, aged 62 years; brought the flag to Maj. Hill and pre-N. O. McCormick, aged 59 years; com- sented the same to him, who rolled it up and placed it under his head as a